

5. Descriptions of new Species of Central-American Butterflies of the Family Erycinidæ. By F. DuCANE GODMAN and OSBERT SALVIN.

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The species of Erycinidæ described in the present paper are some that we have been unable to find names for when examining the Central-American representatives of the family. Specimens of the greater part of them are in our collection; but some have been described from examples in that of Mr. H. Druce, whilst others have been lent to us by Dr. O. Staudinger of Dresden, and by Mr. T. Belt. We hope, before long, to publish figures of the whole of them.

1. EURYGONA HYPOPHÆA.

♂. Exp. 1·15 in. Outer margin of secondaries slightly angulated; above nearly uniform dark brown with a slight rufous tint in the centre of each wing; beneath brown; across the primaries beyond the cell a broad, indistinct, dark band; across the middle of the secondaries a similar band; a submarginal row of nearly obsolete black spots on the secondaries.

♀. Exp. 1·2 in. Outer margin of secondaries more strongly angulated in the middle than in the male; above dull brown, slightly paler on the distal half of the secondaries; three white spots on the primaries, one at the end of the cell and two beyond it, one on either side of the second median branch: beneath, much paler, nearly uniform; an indistinct, narrow, dark band passes from the costa of the primaries inside the two outermost of the white spots and across the secondaries, curving round to near the middle of the inner margin; a submarginal row of black spots with minute white ones associated with them on the secondaries.

*Hab.* Veragua, Chiriqui (*Ribbe*).

*Mus.* nostr. (♂) et Dr. O. Staudinger (♀).

2. EURYGONA LEUCORRHOA.

♂. Exp. 1·25 in. Secondaries slightly produced, margin entire; above deep red-brown; costa, apex, and outer margin pure dark brown: beneath pale earthy brown, distal third of the primaries and the apex of the secondaries darker; distal half of the secondaries silvery grey; a narrow brown line crosses the middle of the median branches of the primaries, and crossing to the secondaries curves within the space between the first median branch and the submedian nervure and passes to the inner margin; the secondaries have a submarginal row of black spots surrounded by silvery white, that between the lower radial and second median branch being the largest; the margin itself at its most prominent part is rufous.

*Hab.* Veragua, Chiriqui (*Ribbe*).

*Mus.* nostr. et Dr. O. Staudinger.

## 3. EURYGONA AMPHIDECTA.

♂. Exp. 1·3 in. Secondaries slightly produced, outer margin distinctly dentate; above brownish red; costa and outer margin of both wings (the secondaries only as far as the middle of the outer margin) deep brown: beneath nearly uniform brown; a common narrow band runs beyond the cell across the primaries, and curving gradually on the secondaries passes to the inner margin; a black spot with white outer edge near the margin of the secondaries between the lower radial and second median branch; between it and the anal angle are five similar smaller spots; margin at the anal angle rufous; inside the spots is an indistinct band parallel to the margin.

♂. Exp. 1·5 in. Earthy brown, each wing paler in the middle, with a central spot as dark as the margin; beneath paler, nearly uniform, the dark bands more distinct than in the male, and the secondaries with a row of submarginal nearly obsolete dark spots, and a similar row of less defined spots round the outer margin of the primaries.

*Hab.* Veragua, Chiriqui (*Ribbe*).

*Mus.* Dr. O. Staudinger.

## 4. EURYGONA INCONSPICUA.

♀. Exp. 1·1 in. Secondaries rounded; upper surface uniform pale earthy brown, rather darker about the apex of the primaries; through this colour the bands of the underside are faintly seen: beneath whitish tinged with fawn-colour; a rufous band crosses both wings through the end of the cell in each, and turning sharply between the first median branch and submedian nervure of the secondaries passes to the inner margin; a second band crosses the primaries between the end of the cell and the apex; the outer margin of the same wings is dark but less rufous than the bands; on the secondaries is a submarginal row of black spots, those on either side of the median nervure being the largest (the lower one larger than the other) and nearly round; those near the anal angle are linear and surrounded by white; the margin of the secondaries is narrowly rufous, and a dark band runs between the large black spots and parallel to the inner band from the costa to where the inner band turns to the inner margin.

*Hab.* Costa Rica, Cache (*H. Rogers*); Veragua, Chiriqui (*Ribbe*).

*Mus.* nostr. et Dr. O. Staudinger.

## 5. EURYGONA RUSSATA.

♀. Exp. 1·5 in. Above brown, a large fulvous spot on the median branches of the primaries; secondaries, except the margin next the apex, red-brown, darker than the spot on the primaries: beneath greyish white; marginal fourth of the primaries darker; a narrow dark band crosses the primaries beyond the cell, and following irregularly the curve of the margin of secondaries passes to the inner margin; a submarginal row of black subtriangular spots edged with

white on the secondaries, that between second median branch and lower radial the largest.

*Hab.* Veragua, Chiriqui (*Arcé*).

*Mus.* H. Druce.

#### 6. LIMNAS MELANOCHLORA.

♂. Exp. 1.3 in. Above black, with a broad central stripe of rich orange passing longitudinally through both primaries and secondaries from base to outer margin: beneath, as above, but somewhat more subdued in colour.

*Hab.* Veragua, Chiriqui (*Ribbe*).

*Mus.* nostr. et Dr. Staudinger.

*Obs.* Allied to *L. bryaxis*, but the wing-stripes narrower and their edges parallel; their colour, too, is orange instead of yellow.

#### 7. LIMNAS CÆRULEATA.

♂. Exp. 1.55 in. Above dark, with a rich blue gloss; across the primaries to the costa, a little beyond the middle, a distinct orange-yellow band with parallel edges: beneath dark blue-black, with the band of the primaries as above; between the submedian and median nervures, and between the median branches of the secondaries are blue-grey streaks, which become more distinct near the anal angle.

*Hab.* Veragua, Chiriqui (*Ribbe*).

*Mus.* nostr.

It will probably be necessary to remove this species, *L. bryaxis*, and *L. melanochlora* from *Limnas* and place them in a distinct genus.

#### 8. CYRENIA PYRIPPE.

♂. Exp. 1.8 in. Allied to *C. murtia*. Secondaries shorter, and outer margin less produced and rounded; the white and red spots of the secondaries above nearly obsolete; beneath the white spot of the same wings is oval instead of round, and placed nearer the outer margin.

*Hab.* Veragua (*Arcé*).

*Mus.* nostr.

#### 9. ITHOMEIS IMITATRIX.

*Ithomeis eulema*, Butl. & Druce, P. Z. S. 1874, p. 353 (nec Hew.).

♂. Exp. 2.15 in. Primaries and margin of the secondaries black; a curved row of six ochraceous spots nearly parallel to the outer margin of the primaries, the three nearest the costa elongated; three similar spots, one near the end of the cell and one on each side of the second median branch; an obsolete streak between the median and submedian nervures, and the secondaries (except the margin) tawny red; four small yellow spots within the black margin of the secondaries: beneath as above, the spots in the margin of the secondaries being larger and seven in number; this black margin passes on to the base of the wing, leaving the basal half of the costa tawny red.

*Hab.* Veragua and Costa Rica.

*Mus.* H. Druce.

*Obs.* Allied to *I. eulema*, from which it differs in the primary wings being black almost to the base, and in the deeper tint of the tawny red of the secondaries.

#### 10. SYMMACHIA RHACOTIS.

♂. Exp. 1.2 in. Allied to *S. domitianus*, from which it differs above in having a green patch near the anal angle of the secondaries instead of a submarginal line of the same colour; beneath the colour is paler and more ochraceous, and the metallic spots more numerous and more regularly dispersed over the whole under surface of the wings.

*Hab.* Guatemala, Polochic valley (*Hague*); Honduras, S. Pedro (*G. M. Whitely*).

*Mus.* nostr.

#### 11. MESENE IGNICAUDA.

♂. Exp. 1.0 in. Above black, a spot on the inner margin of either secondary and the abdomen red; beneath dark brownish, profusely spotted with black grey-edged spots.

♀ like the ♂; but the red spot extends across the secondaries and nearly to the end of the cell of the primaries; beneath the red spot of the primaries appears as above; abdomen dark.

*Hab.* Veragua (*Arcé*).

*Mus.* nostr.

*Obs.* Allied to *M. ærope*, but the red of the secondaries more restricted, and the abdomen red instead of black.

#### 12. MESENE SILARIS.

♂. Exp. 1.05 in. Margins of both wings (except the inner broadly) brownish, enclosing a pale lemon-yellow patch common to both wings; beneath exactly as above.

*Hab.* Nicaragua, Chontales (*Belt*).

*Mus.* T. Belt et nostr.

Perhaps allied to *M. pyrippe*, but differing both from it and all its immediate congeners by the paleness of the inner portion of the wings (in *M. pyrippe* these are red) and by the breadth of the dark border.

#### 13. MESENE TYRIOTES.

♂. Exp. 1.1 in. Above brownish black, a broad band of orange red crossing the middle of both secondaries and the body; beneath uniform brownish black, rather paler than above.

♀ dark brown, a band of orange-red (paler than in the male) crossing the primaries from the middle of the costa to the anal angle; beneath as above, but rather paler in colour.

*Hab.* Veragua, Chiriqui (*Ribbe*), Calobre (*Arcé*).

*Mus.* nostr.

*Obs.* A close ally of *M. sagaris*, in which the orange band in the

male passes onto the primary wings. In the present species this band is restricted to the secondaries.

#### 14. PACHYTHONE GIGAS.

♀. Exp. 1·65 in. Black, with a large ovate spot in the apical third of the primaries, another, pointed, at the base of the wing, and extending along the inner margin, but not reaching to the costa, and the secondaries, except the margin, pale yellow; beneath as above, the margin of the secondaries not extending over the whole of the costa.

*Hab.* Panama (*Ribbe*).

*Mus.* Dr. O. Staudinger.

*Obs.* In coloration this species resembles the female of *Aricoris gelasine*, described by Westwood as *A. myrtis*. The very minute palpi and the short antennæ indicate its proper position in the genus *Pachythone*. It is, however, much larger than any member of the genus hitherto described.

#### 15. CHARIS VELUTINA.

♂. Exp. 1·15 in. Dark brown above, with darker obsolete bands on the central portion of both wings, arranged more or less concentrically, two subparallel submarginal metallic bands on both wings, the inner one on the primaries irregular and interrupted: beneath rich dark purple with obsolete black spots corresponding in position with the indistinct bands of the upper surface; a single narrow submarginal metallic band much interrupted on the anterior wings; cilia of both wings dark with small white equidistant spots.

*Hab.* Guatemala, Polochic valley (*H. Hague*).

*Mus.* nostr.

*Obs.* Allied to *C. iris*, Staudinger; but the under surface differs in being purple instead of rich indigo-blue. In *C. iris* the fringe of both wings is pure white; in the present species it is dark with but few white spots.

#### 16. CHARIS CROCEA.

♂. Exp. 1·15 in. Above rich orange-red, with dark spots along the costa, outer margin of the primaries, and outer and inner margins of secondaries; those on the outer margin of the primaries almost confluent, and with the marginal row of the secondaries containing the metallic spots characteristic of the genus; the inner area of the wings devoid of spots: beneath, as above, but the spots of the costa more confluent and those of the outer margin of the secondaries less so; the spots, too, are generally dispersed over the wings.

*Hab.* Veragua, Calobre (*Arce*).

*Mus.* nostr.

*Obs.* Allied to *C. perone*, which it resembles as to colour; but the spots above are fewer in number and not so generally distributed.

#### 17. CHARIS HOLOSTICTA.

♀. Exp. 1·08 in. Above lemon-yellow sprinkled with small dark

spots nearly evenly distributed over the whole area of the wings; a submarginal metallic line round the outer margin of both wings: beneath as above, the yellow colour being a little paler and the spots slightly larger.

*Hab.* Veragua (*Arcé*).

*Mus.* nostr. et H. Druce.

*Obs.* Also allied to *C. perone*, but the ground-colour lemon instead of orange-yellow, and the spots on the wings rather fewer in number.

#### 18. CHARIS PÆCILOPTERA.

♀. Exp. .95 in. Above pale greyish brown, profusely spotted with yellowish-white spots, those on the primaries gradually becoming larger towards the outer margin, the margin itself being broadly unspotted, except a submarginal row of minute spots, joining which on their outer sides are small black spots; the submarginal metallic spots, though present, are scarcely visible: beneath, the primaries as above, but the secondaries are silvery-white with a few irregular dark spots chiefly in the region of the costa.

*Hab.* Veragua, Chiriqui (*Ribbe*).

*Mus.* Dr. O. Staudinger.

#### 19. CHARIS OCHRIAS.

♂. Exp. 1.2 in. Above white with a slight yellowish tint; primaries with four black spots along the costa, one at the apical angle, two on the outer margin, one at the anal angle, two on the inner margin, and one within the area of the wing beyond the cell; secondaries with six black spots round the edge and three within the area of the wing; submarginal metallic line (as usual in the genus) but feebly developed: beneath precisely as above.

*Hab.* Costa Rica, Irazu (*H. Rogers*).

*Mus.* nostr.

*Obs.* Allied to *C. sulphurea*, R. Felder (with the type of which it has been compared), from Mexico, from which it differs in being paler in colour and in having all the spots on the outer margin larger; there is also a spot on the inner margin of the primaries, wanting in *C. sulphurea*.

#### 20. THAROPS PURPURATA.

♂. Exp. 1.5 in. Above rich purplish blue, apical portion of primaries and apex of secondaries brownish black; some dark elongated transverse spots on the distal two thirds of the primaries: beneath greyish white, apex of primaries and outer margin of both wings brownish; small brownish spots over the whole under surface, those nearest the apical and anal angles of the secondaries slightly the largest.

♀ like the male, but the wings more obtuse, and the secondaries above, like the primaries, crossed with dark marks.

*Hab.* Guatemala, Polochic valley (*Hague*); Veragua (*Arcé*).

*Mus.* nostr.

*Obs.* Allied to *T. menander*, but more purple in tint above; beneath purer white, and the spots at the apical and anal angles of the secondaries smaller. In colour it resembles *T. coruscans* and *T. nitida*, but differs from both in the arrangement of the spots of the under surface.

#### 21. THAROPS ISTHMICA.

♂. Exp. 1.5 in. Allied to *T. splendida*, but smaller, and the anal angle of the secondaries less produced: beneath the ground-colour is nearly uniformly sprinkled with pinkish scales, the central area of both wings in *T. splendida* being decidedly whiter; there are no conspicuous spots at the apical and anal angles of the secondaries, and the spot on the costa is much smaller.

*Hab.* Veragua, Calobre (*Arcé*).

*Mus.* nostr.

#### 22. LEMONIAS PELARGE.

♂. Exp. 1.33 in. Primaries, base, and narrow outer margin of secondaries dark brown; some indistinct blue spots near the apex of the primaries; a spot near the anal angle of the primaries and the inner area of the secondaries reddish orange: beneath grey sprinkled with dark scales; proximal half of both wings with distinct black spots; outer marginal area of both wings darker, variegated with lighter marks, especially at the apical angle of both wings and the anal angle of the primaries.

*Hab.* Guatemala, Polochic valley (*H. Hague*).

*Mus.* nostr.

*Obs.* Allied to *L. parthaon*, in which the blue spots of the primaries are very distinct; in the present species the orange of the secondaries extends almost to the costa: beneath the primaries have much more blue-grey, and the submarginal spots of the secondaries are obsolete, being large in *L. parthaon*.

#### 23. LEMONIAS THEAGES.

♂. Exp. 1.05 in. Above dark brown, central area of secondaries to the inner margin, and numerous spots over the margin of the secondaries and the whole area of the primaries (two, one at the end of the cell and one below it, the largest), white; beneath as above, except that the base of the secondaries is white, and bears several black spots.

*Hab.* Veragua (*Arcé*); Costa Rica (*Rogers*).

*Mus.* nostr.

*Obs.* Allied to *L. orpheus*; but the white spots of the primaries are much larger, and the dark margin to the secondaries broader.

#### 24. LEMONIAS DEBILIS.

♂. Exp. 1.2 in. Dark brown above irrorated with ochraceous scales, dark brown spots with ochre margins irregularly dispersed over both wings, except along the outer margin of both, where they lie contiguous to one another, forming a submarginal row: beneath as

above; but, the ochraceous scales being more numerous than the brown ones, the under surface has a paler tint.

♀ like the male, but with the wings less pointed.

*Hab.* Veragua, Chiriqui (*Ribbe*); Nicaragua, Chontales (*Belt*).

*Mus.* nostr. et T. Belt.

#### 25. LEMONIAS HYPOGLAUCA.

♀. Exp. 1.15 in. Outer margin of primaries curved outwardly; the apex slightly falcate: above greyish brown with blackish spots dispersed over the surface of both wings, those within and below the cell of the primaries the largest; the spots on the secondaries are arranged in two submarginal rows which follow the curvature of the outer margin; and an irregular cluster in and about the end of the cell: beneath whitish, with spots corresponding to those of the upper surface, those on the primaries dark, those on the secondaries rufous.

*Hab.* Mexico.

*Mus.* H. Druce.

Besides this specimen in Mr. Druce's collection, we have seen others in the Berlin Museum.

#### 26. NYMPHIDIUM HÆMATOSTICTUM.

♂. Exp. 1.6 in. Costa and outer margin of primaries dark brown, a triangular patch with its base on the inner margin and apex towards the apical angle, an isolated spot near the apex, and the whole central portion of the secondaries white; a submarginal row of black spots on both wings, bounded on either side by narrow blue-grey waved lines; margin of the secondaries inwardly red for two thirds of its length from the anal angle, the rest and a narrow margin dark brown: beneath with the margins as above, but with the inner irregular line encircling the black submarginal row of spots nearly white; two irregular white spots on the outer margin of the primaries, one near the middle and one near the apical angle; the red of the secondaries more restricted.

*Hab.* Panama (*Ribbe*).

*Mus.* Dr. O. Staudinger.

#### 27. NYMPHIDIUM ICTERICUM.

♂. Exp. 1.6 in. Base of secondaries and primaries ochre-brown; a broad band, constricted in the middle, passes from the middle of the costa towards the middle of the outer margin, a large irregular spot from the anal angle halfway along the inner margin, an irregularly defined double submarginal row of spots, and the whole of the remainder of the secondaries ochre-yellow; across the cell and the region of the median nervure are some obsolete dark transverse bars: beneath as above, but slightly paler.

♀ like the male, but less ochraceous in tint, the lighter markings being purer yellow.

*Hab.* Veragua (*Arcé*); Chiriqui (*Ribbe*).

*Mus.* H. Druce (♂), Dr. O. Staudinger (♀).



## 28. NYMPHIDIUM SICYON.

♂. Exp. 1·6 in. Costa of primaries, base, and outer margin of both wings dark brownish-black; inner margin and central area of both wings yellowish ochre; in the dark margin of the secondaries are two parallel yellowish submarginal lines, between which are a series of black spots: beneath paler than above; the submarginal lines in the border of the secondaries are absent; but the black spots are present.

*Hab.* Guatemala, Polochic valley (*H. Hague*).

*Mus.* nostr.

*Obs.* Allied to *N. agle*, but the outer margin darker, and the margin of the primaries and secondaries are without the rufous band contained in that of *N. agle*.

## 29. NYMPHIDIUM ADELPHINUM.

♂. Exp. 1·85 in.; ♀, exp. 2·15 in. Closely allied to *N. lycorias*, of which it is a more southern race; it differs in having the white band in the dark margin of the secondaries almost obsolete in the male instead of a biconvex conspicuous spot; the white spot near the middle of the outer margin of the primaries is much smaller: beneath, these spots, though more distinct, are not nearly so large as in the allied species.

*Hab.* Costa Rica, Irazu (*Rogers*); Veragua, Calobre (*Arcé*).

*Mus.* nostr.

## 30. NYMPHIDIUM VELABRUM.

♂. Exp. 1·8 in.; ♀, exp. 1·95. Allied to *N. phliasus*; but the white band common to the two wings is broader, and on the primaries extends just into the cell instead of merging in the fulvous band of the same wings; this fulvous mark, in the present species, is restricted to an isolated spot in the apical area of the primaries. In the relative position of the white band and the fulvous spot this species resembles *Adelpha iphiela* and its allies, whereas *N. phliasus* resembles *A. cocala*.

*Hab.* Veragua, Calobre (*Arcé*).

*Mus.* nostr.

## 31. THEOPE ISIA.

♂. Exp. 1·25 in. Costa, apex (narrowly), outer margin of primaries, and cilia of secondaries dark brownish-black; secondaries and a subtriangular patch occupying from the inner margin to the end of the cell of primaries blue: beneath uniform orange.

*Hab.* Guatemala, Polochic valley (*H. Hague*).

*Mus.* nostr.

*Obs.* The distribution of the blue of the upper surface resembles that of *T. hypoxanthe*; the colour of the under surface is paler and purer yellow, being almost exactly the tint of the under surface of *T. eudocia*.

## 32. THEOPE BAREA.

♂. Exp. 1·15 in. Cell of the primaries nearly to the end, the inner margin (broadly), and the whole of the secondaries dark shining blue with a slight purple tinge; rest of the primaries dark brown with a slightly lighter central patch: beneath uniform rather dark lemon-yellow.

♀. Exp. 1·1 in. Primaries dark brown, a patch of blue covering from the inner margin to half the cell, and passing beyond it, but leaving the outer margin and costa broadly dark; secondaries the same blue colour, apex and outer margin (narrowly) dark brown; beneath the same as the male, the yellow colour being hardly so bright.

*Hab.* Veragua (*Arcé*); Chiriqui (*Ribbe*).

*Mus.* nostr. (♂), et Dr. O. Staudinger (♀).

*Obs.* In the colour of the upper surface this species is like *T. aureonitens*, but the blue is darker, as well as the apex of the primaries; the colour beneath is much paler yellow.

## 33. THEOPE CÆNINA.

♂. Exp. ·95 in. Inner margin of primaries and cell nearly to the end and whole of secondaries dark shining blue slightly tinged with purple; rest of the primaries dark brown; beneath uniform pale dirty ochraceous yellow.

*Hab.* Veragua, Chiriqui (*Ribbe*).

*Mus.* nostr.

*Obs.* Allied to *T. barea*, described above; but the colour of the under surface is more ochraceous in tint, paler and not nearly so pure in tone.

## 34. THEOPE DECORATA.

♂. Exp. 1·0 in. Primaries above and margin of the secondaries black; a spot on the inner margin of the primaries near the anal angle, a few scattered scales near the base of the same, and the whole central area of the secondaries blue: beneath dark brown, the apex of the primaries lighter, nearly the basal half of the costa of the primaries and the base of the secondaries yellow; a curved band of iridescent blue, seen only in a certain incidence of light, occupies the remainder of the costa of the primaries nearly to the apex, it then crosses the wing to about the middle of the outer margin.

*Hab.* Nicaragua, Chontales (*Belt*).

*Mus.* nostr. et T. Belt.

*Obs.* Belongs to the *T. janus* group, from which it differs in many respects.